

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by O. A. Stevens

Change of Route in the Fall Migration of Nighthawks.—In the forty years of observation of the Eastern Nighthawk (*Chordeiles m. minor*) a fall migration route has been directly over Hillsboro, at least for thirty years. Every year the period of migration lasted for three days, at which time the air was filled with vast numbers. After these days only stragglers were seen. The heavy movement began on August 21, and extended to the 29th. In 1931 these birds changed their route to a line seven miles eastward, and only a few stragglers are seen over the old route.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio*.

The Sexes in Migration.—Detailed work took me afield on every suitable day during the migration season. I have noticed that the males of the Brown Thrasher and Red-eyed Towhee await the arrival of the females before moving on. The first arrival of the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) was a male, and it arrived on March 19; the second one came on March 25. The males continued to arrive until the 29th, when a few females appeared. On April 3 more females were on hand. On April 4 the migration had moved on, leaving only the usual number of summer residents. Five males of the Red-eyed Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) arrived on February 24, and they became common on March 11. On March 23 the females arrived. On the 24th all had moved on except the few that remained as summer residents.—KATIE M. ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio*.

The Black and White Warbler in Europe.—The *Weekly Scotsman* of Edinburgh, for November 28, 1936, records the fact that at Tingwall in the Shetland Islands, about eighty miles east of the mainland of Scotland, there was picked up by the roadside, shortly before that date, a small bird identified at the British Museum as an American Black and White Warbler. The distance from the eastern normal range in North America of the species to where the bird was found is about the same as its southern migration distance, but the eastern journey across the Atlantic was almost entirely over water and that to its wintering ground largely over land. This bird was doubtless swept out of its range by storm winds. This is believed to be the first record of the finding of this species in Europe.—SAMUEL E. PERKINS III, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Female Grouse at Drumming Log.—About 4 p. m. on May 14, 1937, I heard a grouse drumming on the top of Ferry Bluff, an erosion remnant of about 150 acres rising 300 feet above the Wisconsin River below the towns of Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, Wisconsin. The sides and top of the Bluff are covered with oak with several small "goat" prairies in a few spots.

I worked towards the drummer by moving during the drummings, which came at intervals of about three minutes. The drumming seemed to cease for I waited several minutes longer than the usual interval when I heard a rustling on the leafy floor to my right. I watched carefully and soon saw a ruffed grouse, presumably a female, moving along the brow of the bluff (which was wooded) closely pursued by a male in full display. She seemed to move at irregular trots with pauses until the male approached to within a few inches. Her body was turned left thirty degrees to the line of progress. The male's tail was erected perpendicularly to the body and the feathers were fully fanned out. The ruffs of the neck